

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

April 19,1901

Among infants under two years of age Dr. Koch found the malarial organism in the blood of 80 per cent of the cases. Between 2 and 5 years of age, the organism was much less frequently found, and later in life it was exceptional to find the organism at all. Dr. Koch holds that a certain immunity exists after a long attack of malaria. Dr. Koch recommends as a means of eradicating malaria from the German colonies the sending out of young physicians trained in the use of the microscope. He also advocates the distribution of quinine gratis to the natives. The success of the government of Dutch India in diminishing so successfully the number of cases of malaria, he attributes to the free use of quinine. In Dutch India there is distributed gratis more than 2,000 kilograms of quinine annually to the natives.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez-Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, April 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, yesterday afternoon (April 2). Reported to consular agent and received from him Department letter of March 22 (W. P. W.), inclosing appointment, and Department Circular No. 134. Mr. Algeralso turned over to me certificates, stationery, code book, book of revised regulations (U. S. M. H. S.), autoclave, lamp, formalin mixture (1 carboy), glycerin, and calcium chloride received by him from former appointee at this station. Dr. E. B. Preis, representing State board of Louisiana, also arrived yesterday.

Mr. Alger gives a favorable report of health conditions at this port. Will institute quarantine regulations beginning (to-morrow) April 4.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, March 30, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended March 30,

1901, the following ships were inspected:

On March 26, the steamship Tartar Prince, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,004 steerage passengers and 96 pieces of large and 1,500 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and seventy-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 26, the steamship Citta di Torino, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,202 steerage passengers and 36 pieces of large and 1,547 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and seventy-five pieces of

baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 27, the steamship Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There